

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

HB 573 - SB 682

February 16, 2017

SUMMARY OF BILL: Prohibits judicial diversion for individuals charged with aggravated burglary.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase State Expenditures – \$656,900/Incarceration*

Assumptions:

- Tennessee Code Annotated § 40-35-313 authorizes judicial diversion for certain “qualified defendants”. Currently, someone charged with aggravated burglary could be eligible for judicial diversion.
- An individual granted judicial diversion enters a guilty plea, but that plea is suspended. The individual is placed under a period of supervision during which the individual must complete certain conditions. Upon completion, the plea is never entered. Therefore, one who successfully completes a diversion program for aggravated burglary will not have a felony conviction on his or her record.
- The proposed legislation would prohibit anyone charged with aggravated burglary from being eligible for judicial diversion, but a person who pleads guilty or is convicted of aggravated burglary may still qualify for probation.
- The Department of Correction (DOC) reports an average of 28 felons each year violate the terms of their judicial diversion for aggravated burglary.
- A 2009 study by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies indicates a median success rate of 85 percent. Most diversion programs reported a success rate of 70 percent or better.
- Tennessee provides both pretrial diversion and judicial diversion. Judicial diversion is generally considered the tougher diversion program.
- It is assumed that Tennesseans enrolled in judicial diversion programs achieve a success rate of 60 percent.
- Assuming a success rate of 60 percent, the average number of felons enrolled in judicial diversion programs each year for aggravated burglary is 70 ($28 / 0.4 = 70$).
- The proposed legislation will result in these individuals being denied judicial diversion and either pleading guilty or being convicted at trial of aggravated burglary. Further, the proposed legislation will result in some serving time in prison that would not if judicial diversion was available.

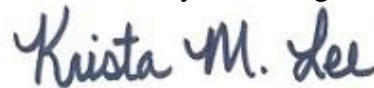
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- It is assumed that 90 percent of the impacted individuals will receive probation and that 10 percent ($70 \times 0.10 = 7$) will serve a prison sentence.
- Statistics from the DOC show the average time served for aggravated burglary over the last 10 years is 3.27 years (1,194.37 days).
- According to the DOC, the average operating cost per offender per day for calendar year 2017 is \$68.75.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12 percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for one ($7 \times .1178$) additional admission for a total of eight ($7 + 1$).
- The maximum cost in the tenth year, as required by Tenn. Code Ann. § 9-4-210, is based on eight offenders serving 3.27 years (1,194.37 days) for a total of \$82,113 ($\68.75×1194.37 days). The cost for eight offenders is \$656,904 ($\$82,113 \times 8$).
- It is assumed that any impact on the caseloads of the district attorneys, the public defenders, or the courts can be accommodated within existing resources without an increased appropriation or reduced reversion.

**Tennessee Code Annotated § 9-4-210 requires an appropriation from recurring revenues for the estimated operation cost of any law enacted after July 1, 1986 that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state facilities. The amount appropriated shall be based upon the highest cost of the next 10 years.*

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Krista M. Lee, Executive Director

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